From the
INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY EXAMINING AUTHORITY

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PCT

NOTIFICATION OF TRANSMITTAL OF INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION REPORT

(PCT Rule 71.1)

Date of Mailing *(day/month/year)*	31 MAY 2005
Applicant's or agent's file reference STPCT04	**IMPORTANT NOTIFICATION**

International application No.	International filing date *(day/month/year)*	Priority date *(day/month/year)*
PCT/US04/21435	02 July 2004 (02.07.2004)	03 July 2003 (03.07.2003)

Applicant

SPONGETECH, INC.

1. The applicant is hereby notified that this International Preliminary Examining Authority transmits herewith the international preliminary examination report and its annexes, if any, established on the international application.

2. A copy of the report and its annexes, if any, is being transmitted to the International Bureau for communication to all the elected Offices.

3. Where required by any of the elected Offices, the International Bureau will prepare an English translation of the report (but not of any annexes) and will transmit such translation to those Offices.

4. **REMINDER**

The applicant must enter the national phase before each elected Office by performing certain acts (filing translations and paying national fees) within 30 months from the priority date (or later in some Offices)(Article 39(1))(see also the reminder sent by the International Bureau with Form PCT/IB/301).

Where a translation of the international application must be furnished to an elected Office, that translation must contain a translation of any annexes to the international preliminary examination report. It is the applicant's responsibility to prepare and furnish such translation directly to each elected Office concerned.

For further details on the applicable time limits and requirements of the elected Offices, see Volume II of the PCT Applicant's Guide.

Name and mailing address of the IPEA/US Mail Stop PCT, Attn: IPEA/ US Commissioner for Patents P.O. Box 1450 Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450 Facsimile No. (703) 305-3230	Authorized officer Randall Chin Telephone No. (571) 272-1700

Form PCT/IPEA/416 (July 1992)

PCT

INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION REPORT

(PCT Article 36 and Rule 70)

Applicant's or agent's file reference STPCT04	**FOR FURTHER ACTION**	See Notification of Transmittal of International Preliminary Examination Report (Form PCT/IPEA/416)
International application No. PCT/US04/21435	International filing date *(day/month/year)* 02 July 2004 (02.07.2004)	Priority date *(day/month/year)* 03 July 2003 (03.07.2003)
International Patent Classification (IPC) or national classification and IPC IPC(7): A47K 7/03; A47L 13/17 and US Cl.: 15/104.93; 427/402, 417, 430.1; 118/44, 100, 302, 304, 324, 407, 408, 410, 423		
Applicant SPONGETECH, INC.		

1. This international preliminary examination report has been prepared by this International Preliminary Examining Authority and is transmitted to the applicant according to Article 36.

2. This REPORT consists of a total of 7 sheets, including this cover sheet.

   ☒ This report is also accompanied by ANNEXES, i.e., sheets of the description, claims and/or drawings which have been amended and are the basis for this report and/or sheets containing rectifications made before this Authority (see Rule 70.16 and Section 607 of the Administrative Instructions under the PCT).

   These annexes consist of a total of 14 sheets.

3. This report contains indications relating to the following items:

   - I ☒ Basis of the report
   - II ☐ Priority
   - III ☐ Non-establishment of report with regard to novelty, inventive step and industrial applicability
   - IV ☒ Lack of unity of invention
   - V ☒ Reasoned statement under Article 35(2) with regard to novelty, inventive step or industrial applicability; citations and explanations supporting such statement
   - VI ☐ Certain documents cited
   - VII ☐ Certain defects in the international application
   - VIII ☐ Certain observations on the international application

Date of submission of the demand	Date of completion of this report
03 February 2005 (03.02.2005)	11 May 2005 (11.05.2005)
Name and mailing address of the IPEA/US Mail Stop PCT, Attn: IPEA/ US Commissioner for Patents P.O. Box 1450 Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450 Facsimile No. (703) 305-3230	Authorized officer Randall Chin Telephone No. (571) 272-1700

Form PCT/IPEA/409 (cover sheet)(July 1998)

I. Basis of the report

1. With regard to the elements of the international application:*

☐ the international application as originally filed.

☒ the description:
pages 1-34 as originally filed
pages NONE, filed with the demand
pages NONE, filed with the letter of _____.

☒ the claims:
pages NONE, as originally filed
pages NONE, as amended (together with any statement) under Article 19
pages NONE, filed with the demand
pages 35-48, filed with the letter of 10 May 2005 (10.05.2005).

☒ the drawings:
pages 1-18, as originally filed
pages NONE, filed with the demand
pages NONE, filed with the letter of _____.

☐ the sequence listing part of the description:
pages NONE, as originally filed
pages NONE, filed with the demand
pages NONE, filed with the letter of _____.

2. With regard to the **language**, all the elements marked above were available or furnished to this Authority in the language in which the international application was filed, unless otherwise indicated under this item.
These elements were available or furnished to this Authority in the following language _____ which is:

☐ the language of a translation furnished for the purposes of international search (under Rule23.1(b)).

☐ the language of publication of the international application (under Rule 48.3(b)).

☐ the language of the translation furnished for the purposes of international preliminary examination(under Rules 55.2 and/or 55.3).

3. With regard to any **nucleotide and/or amino acid sequence** disclosed in the international application, the international preliminary examination was carried out on the basis of the sequence listing:

☐ contained in the international application in printed form.

☐ filed together with the international application in computer readable form.

☐ furnished subsequently to this Authority in written form.

☐ furnished subsequently to this Authority in computer readable form.

☐ The statement that the subsequently furnished written sequence listing does not go beyond the disclosure in the international application as filed has been furnished.

☐ The statement that the information recorded in computer readable form is identical to the written sequence listing has been furnished.

4. ☐ The amendments have resulted in the cancellation of:

☐ the description, pages NONE

☐ the claims, Nos. NONE

☐ the drawings, sheets/~~fig~~ NONE

5. ☐ This report has been established as if (some of) the amendments had not been made, since they have been considered to go beyond the disclosure as filed, as indicated in the Supplemental Box (Rule 70.2(c)).**

** Replacement sheets which have been furnished to the receiving Office in response to an invitation under Article 14 are referred to in this report as "originally filed" and are not annexed to this report since they do not contain amendments (Rules 70.16 and 70.17).*
*** Any replacement sheet containing such amendments must be referred to under item 1 and annexed to this report.*

IV. Lack of unity of invention

1. In response to the invitation to restrict or pay additional fees the applicant has:

- ☐ restricted the claims.
- ☒ paid additional fees.
- ☐ paid additional fees under protest.
- ☐ neither restricted nor paid additional fees.

2. ☐ This Authority found that the requirement of unity of invention is not complied with and chose, according to Rule 68.1, not to invite the applicant to restrict or pay additional fees.

3. This Authority considers that the requirement of unity of invention is accordance with Rules 13.1, 13.2 and 13.3 is

- ☐ complied with.
- ☒ not complied with for the following reasons:

See the lack of unity section of the International Search Report (Form PCT/ISA/210)

4. Consequently, the following parts of the international application were the subject of international preliminary examination in establishing this report:

- ☒ all parts.
- ☐ the parts relating to claims Nos. ____

V. Reasoned statement under Rule 66.2(a)(ii) with regard to novelty, inventive step or industrial applicability; citations and explanations supporting such statement

1. STATEMENT

Novelty (N)	Claims Please See Continuation Sheet	YES
	Claims Please See Continuation Sheet	NO
Inventive Step (IS)	Claims Please See Continuation Sheet	YES
	Claims Please See Continuation Sheet	NO
Industrial Applicability (IA)	Claims Please See Continuation Sheet	YES
	Claims Please See Continuation Sheet	NO

2. CITATIONS AND EXPLANATIONS
Please See Continuation Sheet

Supplemental Box
(To be used when the space in any of the preceding boxes is not sufficient)

V.1. Reasoned Statements:
The opinion as to Novelty was positive (Yes)with respect to claims 3-21,23-27,30-39,41,42,50,56,61,65,68-76,79,84,87-91
The opinion as to Novelty was negative (No) with respect to claims 1,2,22,28,29,40,42,43-49,51-55,57-60,63,64,66,67,77,78,80-83,85,86
The opinion as to Inventive Step was positive (Yes)with respect to claims 20,21,61,65,68-70,74,79,84,89
The opinion as to Inventive Step was negative(NO) with respect to claims 1-19,22-60,62-64,66,67,71-73,75-78,80-83,85-88,90,91
The opinion as to Industrial Applicability was positive (YES) with respect to claims 1-91
The opinion as to Industrial Applicability was negative(NO) with respect to claims NONE

V. 2. Citations and Explanations:

---------- NEW CITATIONS ----------
Claims 1, 2, 22, 28, 29, 40, 42-45, 51-55, 77, 78, 80-83, 85 and 86 lack novelty under PCT Article 33(2) as being anticipated by Taylor '417.

Taylor '417 teaches a cleansing pad 10 comprising a web of fibers (col. 3, lines 43-47) forming a substrate 12 having a "cellular" structure (since it includes voids as recited in col. 2, lines 44-46) and a solid cleansing agent 14 distributed substantially throughout said substrate in a quantity sufficient for multiple uses (col. 4, lines 1-2) of the pad in conjunction with a solvent that dissolves the solid cleansing agent for cleansing purposes. The solid cleansing agent is deemed to also be a "pourable cleansing agent" as such is in "pourable" form even before it hardens as recited in col. 7, lines 52-62). Furthermore, when the hardened soap contacts water, it will create suds and would be deemed a "pourable cleansing agent". It is the claims that define the claimed invention, and it is the claims, not specifications that are found to be unpatentable.

As for claim 2, the cleansing agent comprises a pourable soap (col. 4, lines 1-2) that is in solid form at a first temperature range, and in pourable molrten form at a second temperature range, and upon cooling to said first temperature range re-solidifies to its original composition (col. 7, lines 52-62).

As for claim 22, the substrate comprises synthetic materials.

As for claim 29, the substrate comprises non-woven materials (col. 3, lines 43-44).

As for claim 40, Taylor '417 also teaches a method of manufacturing a cleansing device, comprising the steps of providing a pourable cleansing agent that is in essentially solid form at a first temperature range, and in essentially pourable molten form at a second temperature range, heating the cleansing agent to within the second temperature range such that the cleansing agent is in pourable molten form, applying the molten cleansing agent to one or more portions of a web of fibers that forms a substrate, and allowing the cleansing agent to cool down to within the first temperature range to resolidify on the substrate (col. 6, line 10-col.8, line 33) in a quantity sufficient for multiple uses (col. 4, lines 1-2) of the pad in conjunction with a solvent that dissolves the solid cleansing agent for cleansing purposes.

As for claim 42, col. 6, lines 10-21 mention the claimed temperature range.

As for claim 43, Taylor '417 teaches the step of allowing the cleansing agent to cool down to within the first temperature range further includes the steps of allowing the cleansing agent to cool down to about room temperature (col. 7, lines 52-62).

As for claim 44, Taylor '417 teaches the step of allowing the cleansing agent to cool down to within the first temperature range is with a forced drying step (col. 7, lines 52-67).

Claims 45 and 54 are rejected similarly to claim 1 above.

As for claims 51 and 52, Taylor '417 teaches the step of applying the molten cleansing agent to the substrate further comprises the steps of injecting/spraying the molten cleansing agent into the substrate (Fig. 3) since the cleansing agent is impregnated within the substrate at the final product.

Supplemental Box
(To be used when the space in any of the preceding boxes is not sufficient)

As for claim 53, there is a step of squeezing excess molten agent by rollers at 52, 54 (Fig. 4) from the substrate before allowing the agent to cool down.

As for claim 55, there is a step of selectively applying the molten agent throughout the substrate (col. 3, lines 61-67).

As for claims 77 and 81, there is an apparatus for manufacturing a cleansing device comprising a support for holding a substrate comprising a cellular structure, a conveyor and a sprayer for spraying pourable cleansing agent onto the substrate (Figs. 2 and 3).

Claims 78, 80, 82, 85 and 86 are rejected similarly as above.

As for claim 83, there would be a controller that controls operation.

Claims 3-19, 23-27, 30-32, 35, 36, 38, 39, 41, 56 and 62 lack an inventive step under PCT Article 33(3) as being obvious over Taylor '417.

As for claims 3, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 39, such sodium soaps and detergents are well known and one skilled in the art would find it obvious to select any of the claimed types for appropriate and desired usage (col. 5, lines 27-61).

As for claims 4, 5, 8, 10, 11 and 12, the claimed particular percentages would be well within the level of ordinary skill and could be obtained through a mere optimization process (col. 5, lines 27-61).

As for claims 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19, such claimed elements for the cleansing agent are also deemed well known and one skilled in the art would find it obvious to select any of the claimed types for appropriate and desired usage.

As for claims 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19, the claimed particular percentages would be well within the level of ordinary skill and could be obtained through a mere optimization process.

As for claim 23, to have provided naturally occurring materials would be obvious to one skilled in the art as such devices typically incorporate one of synthetic or natural materials. Such selection is merely up to one skilled in the cleansing art.

As for claims 24, 25 and 28, whether the substrate is reticulated, non-reticulated or a web of fibers is well within the level of ordinary skill and such arrangement merely depends on the final desired strength and/or durability of the substrate.

As for claims 26, 27, 30, 35, 36 and 38, such claimed elements for the substrate are also deemed well known and one skilled in the art would find it obvious to select any of the claimed types for appropriate and desired usage as well as for aesthetics.

As for claims 31 and 32, the claimed weight ratios are also within the level of ordinary skill and merely depends on the desired final product. Taylor '417 is clearly concerned with the amount of cleansing agent relative the substrate and through optimization, one skilled in the art could find the most suitable weight ratio (col. 3, line 61-col.4, line 5).

As for claim 41, one skilled could clearly eliminate any forced drying step for cooling purposes to eliminate system components. The resolidifying aspect has been explained previously.

As for claims 56 and 62, through optimization, one skilled in the art could apply different amounts or agents and/or different formulations of the agent to various parts of the substrate to best suit a particular function/task.

Claims 33, 34 and 37 lack an inventive step under PCT Article 33(3) as being obvious over Taylor '417 in view of Reuven '506.

Taylor '417 teaches all of the recited subject matter as set forth previously with the exception of the device having fragrances, skin moisturizers, or antimicrobials/antiseptics. Reuven '506 teaches a cleansing device having fragrances, skin moisturizers, or antimicrobials/antiseptics (col. 4, lines 1-12). It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art to have provided Taylor's device with fragrances, skin moisturizers, or antimicrobials/antiseptics as suggested by Reuven '506 for the purpose of adding versatility to the cleansing device and for aiding the user in a healthier manner.

Claims 71-73, 75 and 76 lack an inventive step under PCT Article 33(3) as being obvious over Taylor '417 in view of Hanlon '735.

Taylor '417 teaches all of the recited subject matter as set forth previously with the exception of an injector which injects the molten agent into the substrate during it's manufacture. Hanlon '735 teaches a cleansing device utilizing an injector (Fig. 4) which injects the molten agent into the substrate during it's manufacture. It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art to have modified Taylor's manufacturing device such that an injector injects the molten agent into the substrate during it's manufacture as taught by Hanlon '735 as such step is well known in the applicator/coating arts. Whether one utilizes, spraying, immersion or injecting, each procedure is old and well known for coating and /or impregnating purposes.

Claims 40, 43-49, 54, 57-60, 63, 64, 66 and 67 lack novelty under PCT Article 33(2) as being anticipated by Field '858.

Supplemental Box
(To be used when the space in any of the preceding boxes is not sufficient)

As for claims 40, 54, 66 and 67, Field '858 teaches a method of manufacturing a cleansing device comprising the steps of providing a pourable (p.3, col.2, lines 40-44) cleansing agent that is in essentially solid form at a first temperature range, and in essentially pourable molten form at a second temperature range, heating the cleansing agent to within the second temperature range such that the cleansing agent is in pourable molten form, applying the molten cleansing agent to one or more portions of a web of fibers that forms a substrate, and allowing the cleansing agent to cool down to within the first temperature range to resolidify on the substrate.

As for claim 43, Field '858 teaches the step of allowing the cleansing agent to cool down to within the first temperature range further includes the steps of allowing the cleansing agent to cool down to about room temperature.

As for claim 44, Field '858 teaches the step of allowing the cleansing agent to cool down to within the first temperature range is with a forced drying step (by a drum drier as shown in Figs. 1 or 1a).

Claims 45 is rejected similarly to claim 1 above.

As for claims 46, 48, 49, 57, 58, 59, 60, 63 and 64 there is shown a dipping/immersing step into tank 4 of the substrate into a pourable/molten cleansing agent (Fig. 1a embodiment).

As for claim 47, a compressing step occurs at as the substrate proceeds through the roller arrangement (Figs. 1a and 8a).

Claims 50, 87, 88, 90 and 91 lack an inventive step under PCT Article 33(3) as being obvious over Field '858.

As for claim 50, the time of immersion is well within the level of ordinary skill and merely would depend on the desired characteristics of the final cleaning product.

As for claim 87, Field '858 already teach an immersion step and to have further provided an injecting step would be obvious as spraying, immersion and/or injecting are old and well known for coating and/or impregnating purposes.

Claims 88 and 90 are rejected also by the teachings of Field '858.

As for claim 91, there would be a controller for controlling operation of the system.

Claims 20, 21, 61, 65, 68-70, 74, 79, 84 and 89 meet the criteria set out in PCT Article 33(2)-(3), because the prior art does not teach or fairly suggest the claimed combination of cleansing agent as recited in claims 20 and 21, the step of evacuating air out of the substrate in a vacuum chamber to induce transfusion of the agent into the substrate, and a press for compressing and decompressing the substrate to induce transfusion of agent into the substrate.

Claims 1-91 meet the criteria set out in PCT Article 33(4), and thus meet industrial applicability because the subject matter claimed can be made or used in industry.

CLAIMS

What is claimed is:

1. A cleansing device (10) comprising:

(a) a substrate (11) having a cellular structure; and

(b) a solid cleansing agent (12) comprising a pourable cleansing agent, distributed substantially throughout said substrate (11) in a quantity sufficient for multiple uses of the substrate (11) in conjunction with a solvent that dissolves the solid cleansing agent (12) for cleansing purposes.

2. The cleansing device (10) of claim 1 wherein the cleansing agent (12) comprises a pourable soap that is in solid form at a first temperature range, and in pourable molten form at a second temperature range, and upon cooling to said first temperature range re-solidifies to its original composition.

3. The cleansing device (10) of claim 2 wherein the pourable soap comprises sodium soaps generated from one or more of: palm oil, coconut oil, olive oil, castor oil and safflower oil.

4. The cleansing device (10) of claim 2 wherein the pourable soap comprises sodium soaps containing about 5 to 35% glycerine and/or 0 to 10% propylene glycols.

5. The cleansing device (10) of claim 2 wherein the pourable soap comprises at least between 1 and 20% sodium oleate.

6. The cleansing device (10) of claim 2 wherein the pourable soap is generated from organically produced oils.

7. The cleansing device (10) of Claim 2, wherein the pourable soap comprises sodium soaps and one or more of sugars, ethyl alcohol, rosins, polyhydroxy compounds and propylene glycols.

8. The cleansing device (10) of claim 1 wherein the pourable cleansing agent contains about 1 to 100% synthetic detergents.

9. The cleansing device (10) of claim 8 wherein the synthetic detergents includes a combination of: (a) anionic synthetic detergents, (b) amphoteric detergents and (c) nonionic detergents.

10. The cleansing device (10) of claim 9 wherein the anionic synthetic detergents are present in an amount from about 0 to 50% on a 100% active basis.

11. The cleansing device (10) of claim 9 wherein the amphoteric detergents are present in an amount from about 0 to 20% on a 100% active basis.

12. The cleansing device (10) of claim 9 wherein the nonionic detergents are present in an amount from about 0 to 15% basis on a 100 % active basis.

13. The cleansing device (10) of claim 1 wherein the cleansing agent (12) contains about: 20 to 30% Triethanolamine, 7 to 19% Cocoate soap, 14 to 36% Palmitate soap, 7 to 9% Glycerine, 0 to 3% olive oil and 5 to 22% Stearic acid.

14. The cleansing device (10) of claim 1 wherein the cleansing agent (12) contains about: 10% stearic acid, a fat charge in the range of 41.5 to 44.0% , and a palm oil to coconut oil ratio of 80 to 20.

15. The cleansing device (10) of claim 1 wherein the cleansing agent (12) contains about: 5 to 12 % stearic acid; 35 to 50% fat charge and Palm oil to Coconut oil ratios from 50:50 to 90:10.

16. The cleansing device (10) of claim 1 wherein the cleansing agent (12) contains about 2 to 35% triethanolamine (TEA).

17. The cleansing device (10) of claim 1 wherein the cleansing agent (12) includes about: 20 to 30% Triethanolamine, 7 to 19% Cocoate soap, 14 to 36% Palmitate soap, 7 to 9% Glycerine and about 5 to 22% Stearic acid.

18. The cleansing device (10) of claim 1 wherein the cleansing agent (12) includes about: 10% stearic acid, a fat charge in the range of 41.5 to 44.0% , and a palm oil to coconut oil ratio of 80 to 20.

AMENDED SHEET

19. The cleansing device (10) of claim 1 wherein the cleansing agent (12) includes about: 5 to 12 % stearic acid; 35 to 50% fat charge and Palm oil to Coconut oil ratios from 50:50 to 90:10.

20. The cleansing device (10) of claim 1 wherein the cleansing agent (12) includes, by weight percentage about:

Glycerine	10 to 30%,
Sodium Cocoate	8 to 20%,
Sodium Palmitate	12 to 20%,
Sodium Ricinulate	9 to 17%,
Safflower Oil Soap	2 to5%,
Sorbitol	0 to 8%,
Sorbitan Oleate	2 to 8%,
Soybean Protein	2 to 8%, and
Titanium Dioxide	0 to 0.2%.

21. The cleansing device (10) of claim 1 wherein the cleansing agent (12) includes, by weight percentage about:

Glycerine	14-25%,
Sodium Cocoate	8 - 16%,
Sodium Palmitate	11 - 20%,
Propylene Glycol	0-6.0%,
Sorbitol	0 – 8%,
TEA Lauryl Sulfate (40% a.i.)	5 – 12%,
Cocoamidopropyl Betaine (28% a.i.)	5 – 10%,
Sodium Laureth Sulfate(30% a.i.)	5 – 15%,
Sodium Oleate	1 – 5%. and
Acetamide MEA	0- 5.0%,

wherein a.i. designates an active ingredient.

22. The cleansing device (10) of claim 1 wherein the substrate (11) comprises synthetic materials.

23. The cleansing device (10) of claim 1 wherein the substrate (11) comprises naturally occurring materials.

24. The cleansing device (10) of claim 1 wherein the substrate (11) is reticulated.

25. The cleansing device (10) of claim 1 wherein the substrate (11) is non-reticulated.

26. The cleansing device (10) of claim 1 wherein the substrate (11) is selected from the group consisting essentially of porous polyurethane, polyethylene or cellulose.

27. The cleansing device (10) of claim 1 wherein the substrate (11) comprises a sponge.

28. The cleansing device (10) of claim 1 wherein the substrate (11) comprises a web of fibers.

29. The cleansing device (10) of claim 1 wherein the substrate (11) comprises non-woven materials.

30. The cleansing device (10) of claim 1 wherein the substrate (11) comprises cotton and loofah-based materials.

31. The cleansing device (10) of claim 1 wherein the weight ratio of cleansing agent (12) to substrate (11) is between about 2 to 1 and 10 to 1.

32. The cleansing device (10) of claim 1 wherein the weight ratio of cleansing agent (12) to substrate (11) is about 7 to 1.

33. The cleansing device (10) of claim 1 further including fragrances.

34. The cleansing device (10) of claim 1 further including skin moisturizers.

35. The cleansing device (10) of claim 1 further including one or more of anti-cellulite substances, anti-aging substances, herbal substances, natural extracts and synthetic extracts.

36. The cleansing device (10) of claim 1 further including colorants.

37. The cleansing device (10) of claim 1 further including one or more active ingredients comprising sunscreen agents, antimicrobials, antiseptics and/or healing agents and combinations thereof.

38. The cleansing device (10) of claim 1 further including one or more skin feel additives including one or more of:

olive oil at the 0.1% - 3.0%;

fatty acids, stearic acid and/or palmitic acid at 1 -10%; and

superfatting agents, mineral oil, and/or lanolin.

39. The cleansing device (10) of claim 1 wherein the cleansing agent (12) comprises a solidified pourable soap having a melting point between 120 to 200°F.

40. A method of manufacturing a cleansing device (10), comprising the steps of:

(a) providing a pourable cleansing agent (12) that is in essentially solid form at a first temperature range, and in essentially pourable molten form at a second temperature range;

(b) heating the cleansing agent (12) to within the second temperature range such that the cleansing agent (12) is in pourable molten form;

(c) applying the molten cleansing agent (12) to one or more portions of a substrate (11) having a cellular structure; and

(d) allowing the cleansing agent (12) to cool down to within the first temperature range to resolidify on the substrate (11);

wherein the cleansing agent (12) is distributed on said one or more portion of said substrate (11) in a quantity sufficient for multiple uses of the substrate (11) in conjunction with a solvent that dissolves the solid cleansing agent (12) for cleansing purposes.

41. The method of claim 40 wherein upon cooling to said first temperature range the molten cleansing agent re-solidifies to its original composition, and the step (d) further includes the steps of allowing the cleansing agent (12) to cool down to within the first temperature range without a forced drying step.

42. The method of claim 40 wherein the step of heating the cleansing agent (12) to within the second temperature range includes the steps of heating the cleansing agent (12) to within about 120 to 200°F.

43. The method of claim 40 wherein the step of allowing the cleansing agent (12) to cool down to within the first temperature range further includes the steps of allowing the cleansing agent (12) to cool down to about room temperature.

44. The method of claim 40 wherein the step (d) further includes the steps of allowing the cleansing agent (12) to cool down to within the first temperature range with a forced drying step.

45. The method of claim 40 wherein the step of applying the molten cleansing agent (12) to the substrate (11) further comprises the steps of distributing the molten cleansing agent (12) substantially throughout said substrate (11) in a quantity sufficient for multiple uses of the substrate (11) in conjunction with a solvent that dissolves the resolidified cleansing agent (12) for cleansing purposes.

46. The method of claim 40 wherein the step of applying the molten cleansing agent (12) to the substrate (11) further comprises the steps of dipping the substrate (11) into the molten cleansing agent (12).

47. The method of claim 46 further comprising the steps of compressing the substrate (11) while dipping the substrate (11) into the molten cleansing agent (12).

48. The method of claim 40 wherein the step of applying the molten cleansing agent (12) to the substrate (11) further comprises the steps of immersing the substrate (11) into the molten cleansing agent (12).

49. The method of claim 48 further comprising the steps of compressing the substrate (11) while immersing the substrate (11) into the molten cleansing agent (12).

50. The method of claim 48 wherein the steps of immersing the substrate (11) into the molten cleansing agent (12) further includes the steps of maintaining the substrate (11) immersed from about 5 to 50 seconds.

51. The method of claim 40 wherein the step of applying the molten cleansing agent (12) to the substrate (11) further comprises the steps of injecting the molten cleansing agent (12) into the substrate (11).

52. The method of claim 40 wherein the step of applying the molten cleansing agent (12) to the substrate (11) further comprises the steps of spraying the molten cleansing agent (12) on the substrate (11).

53. The method of claim 40 further including the steps of squeezing excess molten cleansing agent (12) from the substrate (11) before allowing the molten cleansing agent (12) to cool down.

54. A cleansing pad manufactured according to the method of claim 40.

55. The method of claim 40 wherein the step of applying the molten cleansing agent (12) further includes the steps of selectively applying the molten cleansing agent (12) to a plurality of substrates (11) at the same time in a batch process.

56. The method of claim 40 wherein the step of applying the molten cleansing agent (12) to the substrate (11) further includes the steps of selectively applying different amounts and/or different formulations of the molten cleansing agent (12) to different portions of the substrate (11).

57. A method of manufacturing one or more cleansing devices (10) in sequence or at the same time, comprising the steps of:

(a) providing a pourable cleansing agent (12) that is in essentially solid form at a first temperature range, and in essentially pourable molten form at a second temperature range;

(b) heating the cleansing agent (12) to within the second temperature range such that the cleansing agent (12) is in pourable molten form;

(c) immersing one or more substrates (11) in the molten cleansing agent (12) while compressing each substrate (11) to force air out of each substrate (11) and induce the transfusion of the molten cleansing agent (12) into each substrate (11); and

(d) allowing the cleansing agent (12) to cool down to within the first temperature range to resolidify on each substrate (11);

wherein the cleansing agent (12) is distributed on each substrate (11) in a quantity sufficient for multiple uses of each substrate (11) in conjunction with a solvent that dissolves the solid cleansing agent (12) for cleansing purposes.

58. The method of claim 57 wherein step (c) of immersing each substrate (11) further includes the steps of injecting the molten cleansing agent (12) into each substrate (11) to transfuse additional molten cleansing agent (12) into each substrate (11).

59. The method of claim 57 wherein step (c) of immersing each substrate (11) further includes the steps of compressing each substrate (11) multiple times to force air out of the sponge.

60. The method of claim 59 wherein step (c) of immersing each substrate (11) further includes the steps of injecting the molten cleansing agent (12) into each substrate (11) to transfuse additional molten cleansing agent (12) into each substrate (11).

61. The method of claim 57 wherein step (c) of immersing each substrate (11) further includes the steps evacuating air out of each substrate (11) in a vacuum chamber to induce the transfusion of the molten cleansing agent (12) into each substrate (11).

62. A method of manufacturing one or more cleansing devices (10) in sequence or at the same time, comprising the steps of:

(a) providing a first pourable cleansing agent (12) that is in essentially solid form at a first temperature range, and in essentially pourable molten form at a second temperature range;

(b) heating the first cleansing agent (12) to within the second temperature range such that the first cleansing agent (12) is in pourable molten form;

(c) applying the molten first cleansing agent (12) to portions of one or more substrates (11) each substrate having a cellular structure;

(d) allowing the first cleansing agent (12) to cool down to within the first temperature range to resolidify on each substrate (11);

(e) providing a second pourable cleansing agent (12) that is in essentially solid form at a third temperature range, and in essentially pourable molten form at a fourth temperature range;

(f) heating the second cleansing agent (12) to within the fourth temperature range such that the second cleansing agent (12) is in pourable molten form;

(g) applying the molten second cleansing agent (12) to one or more portions of each substrate (11); and

(h) allowing the second cleansing agent (12) to cool down to within the third temperature range to resolidify on each substrate (11).

63. An apparatus (100) for manufacturing one or more cleansing devices (10) in sequence or at the same time, comprising:

a container (102) for holding a pourable cleansing agent (12) that is in a molten state;

a support (108) for holding one or more substrates (11) each having a cellular structure; and

a platform (109) that lowers each substrate (11) held by the support (108) into the container (102) such that at least a portion of each substrate (11) is immersed into the molten cleansing agent (12), wherein each substrate (11) absorbs the molten cleansing agent (12), and then the platform (109) raises each substrate (11) out of the container (108) allowing the molten cleansing (12) to cool down and solidify on each substrate (11).

64. The apparatus (100) of claim 63 wherein the platform (109) keeps said at least a portion of each substrate (11) immersed in the molten cleansing agent (12) for a period of time such that each substrate (11) absorbs the molten cleansing agent (12) in a quantity sufficient for multiple uses of each substrate (11) in conjunction with a solvent that dissolves the solid cleansing agent (12) for cleansing purposes.

65. The apparatus (100) of claim 63 further comprising a press (110) for compressing each substrate (11) and decompressing each substrate (11) while said at least a portion of each substrate (11) is immersed in the molten cleansing agent (12) to induce transfusion of the molten cleansing agent (12) into each substrate (11).

66. The apparatus (100) of claim 63 wherein the cleansing agent (12) is in essentially solid form at a first temperature range, and in essentially pourable molten form at a second temperature range.

67. The apparatus (100) of claim 66 further comprising a heating element (104) for applying heat to the solid cleansing agent (12) to raise the temperature of the cleansing agent (12) to the second temperature range whereby the solid cleansing agent (12) changes into the molten form.

68. An apparatus (200) for manufacturing one or more cleansing devices (10) in sequence or at the same time, comprising:

a container (204) that holds one or more substrates (11) each having a cellular structure;

a tank (202) that holds a molten cleansing agent (12) and supplies the molten cleansing agent (12) to the container (204) for absorption by each substrate (11); and

a press (212) that compresses each substrate (11) and decompresses each substrate (11) to induce transfusion of the molten cleansing agent (12) into each substrate (11).

69. The apparatus (200) of claim 68 wherein the cleansing agent (12) is in essentially solid form at a first temperature range, and in essentially pourable molten form at a second temperature range.

70. The apparatus (200) of claim 68 further comprising an injector (310) that injects molten cleansing agent (12) into each substrate (11).

71. An apparatus (300) for manufacturing one or more cleansing devices (10) in sequence or at the same time, comprising:

a support (204) for holding one or more substrates (11) each having a cellular structure;

one or more injectors (310) for injecting a pourable cleansing agent (12) that is in a molten state, into each substrate (11); and

a platform (215) carrying each injector (310), wherein the platform (215) inserts the injector (310) into each substrate (11) such that each injector (310) injects the molten cleansing agent (12) into each substrate (11).

72. The apparatus (300) of claim 71 wherein the platform (215) further retracts each injector (310) from each substrate (11), allowing the molten cleansing agent (12) to cool down and solidify in each substrate (11).

73. The apparatus (300) of claim 72 wherein the injector (310) injects the molten cleansing agent (12) into each substrate (11) in a quantity sufficient for multiple uses of each substrate (11) in conjunction with a solvent that dissolves the solid cleansing agent (12) for cleansing purposes.

74. The apparatus (300) of claim 71 further comprising a press (212) for compressing each substrate (11) and decompressing each substrate (11) while each injector (310) injects the molten cleansing agent (12) to induce transfusion of the molten cleansing agent (12) into each substrate (11).

75. The apparatus (300) of claim 71 further comprising a sprayer (400) for spraying molten cleansing agent (12) onto each substrate (11).

76. The apparatus (300) of claim 71 wherein the cleansing agent (12) is in essentially solid form at a first temperature range, and in essentially pourable molten form at a second temperature range.

77. An apparatus (500) for manufacturing one or more cleansing devices (10) in sequence or at the same time, comprising:

a support (504) for holding each substrate (11) having a cellular structure; and

a sprayer (518) for spraying a pourable cleansing agent (12) that is in a molten state, onto each substrate (11).

78. The apparatus (500) of claim 77 wherein the sprayer (518) sprays the molten cleansing agent (12) onto each substrate (11) in a quantity sufficient for multiple uses of each substrate (11) in conjunction with a solvent that dissolves the solid cleansing agent (12) for cleansing purposes.

79. The apparatus (500) of claim 77 further comprising a press (506) for compressing each substrate (11) and decompressing each substrate (11) while the sprayer (518) sprays the molten cleansing agent (12) to induce transfusion of the molten cleansing agent (12) into each substrate (11).

80. The apparatus (500) of claim 77 wherein the cleansing agent (12) is in essentially solid form at a first temperature range, and in essentially pourable molten form at a second temperature range.

81. An apparatus (500) for manufacturing one or more cleansing devices (10) in sequence or at the same time, comprising:

an applicator (508) for applying a pourable cleansing agent (12) that is in a molten state, to one or more substrates (11) each having a cellular structure; and

a conveyer (10) for carrying each substrate (11) to the applicator (508) for the applicator (508) to apply the molten cleansing agent (12) to each substrate (11).

82. The apparatus (500) of claim 81 wherein the applicator (508) applies the molten cleansing agent to each substrate (11) in a quantity sufficient for multiple uses of each substrate (11) in conjunction with a solvent that dissolves the solid cleansing agent (12) for cleansing purposes.

83. The apparatus (500) of claim 82 further including a controller (516) that controls the operation the applicator (508).

84. The apparatus (500) of claim 81 further comprising a press (506) for compressing each substrate (11) and decompressing each substrate (11) while the applicator (508) applies the molten cleansing agent (12) to each substrate (11) to induce transfusion of the molten cleansing agent (12) into each substrate (11).

85. The apparatus (500) of claim 81 wherein the applicator (508) comprises an injector.

86. The apparatus (500) of claim 81 wherein the cleansing agent (12) is in essentially solid form at a first temperature range, and in essentially pourable molten form at a second temperature range.

87. An apparatus (600) for manufacturing one or more cleansing devices (10), comprising:

a container (610) for holding a molten cleansing agent (12);

a support (614) for holding one or more substrates (11) each having a cellular structure;

a platform (604) that lowers each substrate (11) held by the support (614) into the container (610) such that at least a portion of each substrate (11) is immersed in the molten cleansing agent (12), wherein each substrate (11) absorbs the molten cleansing agent

(12), and then the platform (604) raises each substrate (11) out of the container (610) allowing the molten cleansing (12) to cool down and solidify on each substrate (11); and

an injector (612) that injects molten cleansing agent (12) into each substrate (11).

88. The apparatus (600) of claim 87 wherein the platform (604) keeps said at least a portion of each substrate (11) immersed in the molten cleansing agent (12) for a period of time such that each substrate (11) absorbs the molten cleansing agent (12) in a quantity sufficient for multiple uses of each substrate (11) in conjunction with a solvent that dissolves the solid cleansing agent (12) for cleansing purposes.

89. The apparatus (600) of claim 87 further comprising a press (619) for compressing each substrate (11) and decompressing each substrate (11) while said at least a portion of each substrate (11) is immersed in the molten cleansing agent (12) to induce transfusion of the molten cleansing agent (12) into each substrate (11).

90. The apparatus (600) of claim 87 wherein the cleansing agent (12) is in essentially solid form at a first temperature range, and in essentially pourable molten form at a second temperature range.

91. The apparatus (600) of claim 87 further comprising a controller (618) that controls the operation of the apparatus (600).